



ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1876.

The Richmond Whig, in its account of the debate in the Brady-Gayle contested election case, in the Virginia Senate, the result of which was the seating of Mr. Gayle, Conservative, says: "Next came Senator Claughton, who spoke in favor of the majority report (which is for seating Mr. Brady), and in reply to Senators Bland and Duffield. He displayed much vigor and acumen. His sharp thrusts, his comments on the testimony, and the legal points he contended for roused up more interest and excitement than had been previously manifested."

The Enquirer in its account says: "Mr. Bland spoke in favor of Mr. Gayle at much length, and Mr. Claughton in favor of the majority report, which proposed to seat Mr. Brady. Of both of these gentlemen we took occasion during the Johnson-Knight contest to speak in high terms, and yesterday they maintained their reputations."

It now seems very probable that Caleb Marsh will return from his Canadian flight and tell his story to the committee that long for his presence. A messenger was sent to Canada by the Attorney General for the purpose of bringing Marsh to Washington, and such assurances of safety have been given to him that he will no doubt return in a day or two. Mr. Clymer's committee, yesterday, had before them one of the members of a firm which in former years had possession of some half dozen tradeships on the frontier, and who were deposed of them through Mr. Orville Grant's influence with his brother, the President, out of which he made a very good thing at the figures at which such favors were then quoted in the market. The Postal Committee of the House, yesterday, had up a witness who gave a recital at second hand of what he knew or thought he knew concerning the selling out of contracts during the Crawford administration.

A libelous, yes, even an indiscreet press, is unquestionably worse than a bridled press, or even than no press at all, but such an acknowledgment does not warrant the attacks that have lately been made upon journalists by certain United States Senators. The attacks alluded to, however, are not wonderful, for were it not for the press the country would not have been informed of the lately developed frauds that have, in the eyes of all fair-minded men, blackened the reputation of the existing Administration—to the head of which Mr. Conkling still pays such obsequious deference; nor would Mr. Logan's late gross insult to an unprotected girl have been made public, and rendered him contemptible in the estimation of all gentlemen.

The evidence against Professor Silliman, the chemical Radical and original abolitionist, must be crushing, when the Washington Chronicle speaks of him as follows:—"Professor Silliman's fall is more grievous than that of a mere politician, however prominent. He had revealed his life to the cause of science, and had revealed in the realms of Nature's truths, until he had succeeded in writing his name high on the temple of fame. And yet it now appears clear that for the paltry consideration of \$25,000 he lent himself to the Emma Mine swindle, which has disgraced more than one American on the pages of current British history. The votaries of science and the lovers of letters throughout the world will lament his fall."

Gen. Beauregard says he failed to pursue the Federals at Bull Run because he was cheated by a false alarm which made himself and Johnston believe that the Confederate forces had been outflanked. He says, too, that it would have been folly to attack the defenses of Washington. If he had had means of transportation and of feeding his troops he would have passed around Washington into Maryland.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette says: "R. H. Dana has written to his friends in Washington, that he does not think it is at all necessary that he should come to Washington to vindicate his character before the foreign relations committee after the Senate has confirmed E. C. Billings as Judge Dana's successor. Mr. Dana's friends do not think he needs the endorsement of such a body to give him character, or shield him from the enmity of one Benjamin F. Butler." If the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is controlled by Butler, Mr. Dana's friends do not wish a favorable report on the nomination of Minister to England. Neither do his friends think it would add to his honor to gain a victory of William Beach Lawrence. The time has come when no respectable gentleman in the Republican party cares to be nominated for an office requiring the Senate's consent, and it is suggested by a number of influential gentlemen that to save President Grant's embarrassment in sending to the Senate names of worthy men, he had better employ Butler as special counsel, or give him a seat in the Cabinet. The foreign relations committee are anxious to have Mr. Dana appear, but he does not intend to gratify them. He has no ambition to succeed the most extraordinary poker player.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, in a letter in another column of to-day's Gazette, alludes to the late ridiculous attempt of Gen. Longstreet to prove that if his, Longstreet's, idea had been carried out at Gettysburg, that battle would not have been lost to the Confederacy.

The April number of the Galaxy has been received from its publishers, Sheldon & Co., New York. Its contents are varied and interesting.

Ex-Governor Letcher continues to improve and is gradually recovering from the shock which prostrated him. It is proposed to remove him from the Exchange Hotel in Richmond to his home in Lexington next week, should no relapse occur, of which there is no apprehension.

The Culpeper Observer says: "The town of Warrenton and vicinity can boast of more pretty girls than almost any part of the country—but a walk out Washington street, in this city any afternoon would make the Observer tell a different tale."

This year the Committee on Finance of the Virginia House of Delegates has not only omitted churches, &c., from the list of exemptions in the tax bill, but has reported a supplemental bill imposing a tax on all churches of greater value than \$5,000.

Scribner's Magazine for April, with, as invariably is the case, and interesting and instructive table of contents, has been received from its publishers in New York.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The usual St. Patrick's Day procession composed of the various Irish organizations took place in New York, yesterday. There were about 30,000 men in line, and the streets along the route were thronged with their friends. Mayor Wickham and the Common Council reviewed them at the City Hall. Cardinal McCloskey again reviewed at his residence. The weather again became cloudy yesterday afternoon, but no rain fell. The day was observed as a general holiday by the Irish, and green favors were common in the streets. Dispatches from various other cities report that the day was duly observed. At Boston the day was celebrated with the customary procession, though somewhat smaller than usual. Lowell, Gloucester and other New England cities also observed the day. The day was celebrated in Richmond by the usual parade of Irish and other Catholic societies. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at St. Peter's Cathedral by Right Rev. James Gibbons, Bishop of the Diocese of Richmond, and an oration was delivered by Reverend Father Hand, of Charlotte, N. C. The procession was reviewed by Governor Kemper and Mayor Keily. The latter made a brief speech. The weather was clear but blustering.

A dispatch received from the commanding officer who was sent to relieve Fort Peare, says that he arrived there on March 4th and relieved the garrison. The fort was evacuated to-day at noon. The original garrison consisted of forty-six men, of whom six were killed and eight wounded; thirteen had left and gone to settlements by night. I found in the fort eighteen white men and a negro, and have brought them away. I saw no Indians, but found five lodges here of about sixty Sioux, who fled south. I think they were watching the fort to pick up men who ventured out. We shall start for home to-morrow.

The trial at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., of the suit of Josephine Ash, by her guardian, against Henry Astor, who is said to be a member of the Astor family of New York city, to recover \$20,000 damages for alleged cruelty to her when a child, whereby her spine was permanently injured, was concluded on Thursday by a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed. Mr. Astor denied the charges. The court allowed the plaintiff \$1,000 additional for costs.

About nine years ago Mrs. Keys, of Stewartsville, N. J., was murdered, and the husband of the unfortunate woman, who had been arrested on suspicion but finally released, has unjustly borne the stigma ever since. A few frantic words recently uttered by the mistress of a merchant who was beating her in Cleveland, Ohio, have led to the discovery, and John Cunningham now lies in jail to stand face to face with Jersey justice.

In the Court of Impeachment at Jackson, yesterday, Governor Ames appeared by counsel, Thomas J. Durant, and five days were granted for him to answer. Lieutenant Governor Davis has resigned, and Governor Ames will appoint a successor. Carduz, Superintendent of Public Education, will also resign.

A BENGAL TIGER AS COLLATERAL.—A circus company in this State owned an editor a bill for advertising and refused to pay it. Thereupon the editor called upon the sheriff, who attached the Bengal tiger and brought him around to the newspaper office in his cage. He was placed in the composing-room, and during the first two days he not only consumed \$15 worth of beef, but he scratched \$6 worth of trousers from the leg of a local reporter who endeavored to stir him up with a broom handle to make him roar. On the third day the tiger broke loose, and the entire force of compositors descended the staircase with judicious suddenness. The editor was alarmed to find his exit through the composing room cut off, and that the latch upon the sanctum door was broken. So he climbed out of the window and sought safety on the roof. The tiger was shot. Iowa City Press.

RAISING SPRING CHICKENS FOR 1876.—Henry Anthony, living near Smyrna, has a new process for growing spring chickens for the Centennial, which, from present indications, promises well. He has a house, about 12 by 25 feet, with glass front and ends. He has a stove in it, which he uses when necessary. He set his first hens some time in December, and now he has nearly 400 little chicks. He expects to reach 500, and to be able to ship his first lot of "broilers" in May. Each hen has her own particular compartment in the house, and the floor is covered with little pens and thronged with little chirpers. The house is lined with tar paper, to keep out vermin, and so far this seems to accomplish all that was claimed for it. The success in growing chicks has been remarkable, so far, in the experiment.—Smyrna (Del.) Times.

STATE CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.—It having been suggested that the 24th of May, the day first determined on by the committee for holding the State Convention, occurs upon the day previous to the State elections, such members of the State Committee as remain in the city have assumed the responsibility of changing the date a week later, to Wednesday, the 31st of May. The press of the State are requested to insert the call as follows:

NATHAN B. MEADE,

Chairman of Ex. Committee.

A. Q. HOLLADAY, Secretary.

Approved by JOHN A. MEREDITH,

Chairman of State Committee.

In the Criminal Court at Washington, yesterday, Halleck the clerk who was convicted of stealing \$47,000 from the Treasury, was sentenced to four years imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor. The trial of O'Leary, indicted as an accessory, was then commenced.

—Henry's cotton mill in Angora, Pa., was this morning destroyed by fire which originated from the heating of a shaft. Loss \$100,000; insurance not yet ascertained.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

On Monday last Mr. Robert M. Moyerhoefer met with a painful misfortune at the saw mill and stove factory of Mr. William Roberts, near Cross Keys. Whilst the saw was running through a large oak log some accident occurred with the gearing of the mill, and the carriage was stopped and the steam shut off, but the great momentum of the saw caused it to revolve for several minutes after the steam had ceased to act, and young Moyerhoefer attempted to cross the log and placed his left foot upon it for that purpose, not noticing the saw, and unfortunately put his foot at the point where the saw reached through the log, and it cut his foot entirely off in a diagonal direction from the middle of the inner part of the foot to the small toe on the opposite side. He was at once conveyed to his home, and Drs. Webb and Christian rendered surgical assistance. At last accounts he was doing well, though it is feared he will never be able to walk on the crippled foot.

On Thursday the body of Wm. Mitchell, the colored caterer of the St. Charles Hotel, Richmond, who disappeared the 26th of February, was found in the lock near Byrd Island. The body was in an almost nude state, there being only a shoe upon one foot and a sock on the other. There were two cuts upon the head, showing that Mitchell had either been killed before thrown in the water, or severely wounded. The coroner held an inquest and made a post mortem yesterday morning.

The Manassas Gazette says: "Our popular and able State Senator, Hon. Charles E. Sinclair, has been at home for the last few days, confined to his room most of the time on account of indisposition. He is now better, and will probably return to Richmond to-day."

It is rumored in Norfolk that John B. Whitehead, Mayor of that city, and President of the Exchange National Bank, will be appointed receiver of the Atlantic Mississippi and Ohio railroad. Mayor Whitehead is a director of the road.

A gentleman of Markham station, on a visit to Washington, sent home a day or two ago, for his "coat," and, of course, was greatly surprised when he received by express a two-year old "coat."

## Judge Nicol's Case.

The editor of the Manassas Gazette writing to his paper, says: The impeachment case of Judge Nicol still drags its weary way, and length of time which is supposed to develop all things, is an exception in this case, so far as its termination is concerned, and from present appearances it will require a half-dozen sessions of the Legislature to complete what has proved to be all, and particularly to the members of the committee who have the matter before them, and to Judge Nicol, a wearysome task. As stated in this correspondence repeatedly, and by almost every paper in the State, there has not been a particle of evidence yet produced to sustain a single charge brought by the prosecutor, and the continuance of the case from week to week and month to month appears to be more an effort on the part of the prosecutor to vindicate himself than to impeach Judge Nicol, and the impeachment of his own witnesses bears us out in this opinion. Hon. John M. Forbes, Judge Nicol's counsel, in the commencement asked the committee to give the prosecutors every opportunity they desired to sustain their charges, stating that his client waived all technicalities and invited inquiry into all the acts of his life from the cradle down to the present hour.

The committee after having twice ruled out one of the charges as not within their jurisdiction, finally by request of the counsel for the prosecution, by a vote, reversed their two former decisions and determined to inquire into it, which decision will, if carried out, probably run the case into the next session of the Legislature. Judge Nicol about ten days ago in order to secure a termination of the matter during this session of the legislature agreed if the committee should report that the House ought to take steps tending to removal from the bench or for his impeachment, to waive the twenty days no jury provided in the constitution but only two weeks are to elapse when the term of the Legislature expires, and the committee refused to do so, and the case is now pending for Friday next, it seems impossible they will conclude their investigation and submit their report prior to the expiration of the present session, a matter of great regret to both Judge Nicol and his friends.

## Death of Ex-President Roberts, of Liberia.

Ex-President Roberts, of Liberia, died on the 24th of February and was buried with military honors. He was a native of Norfolk, Va., a mulatto of rare attainments, and emigrated to Liberia from Petersburg, Va., in 1829, engaging in mercantile pursuits with considerable success. Liberia declared its independence in 1847, and in the next year Mr. Roberts became the first President of the Republic, holding the office for two terms of four years each to 1856, when he retired from public life. He reappeared again in 1871, when James R. Roy attempted to hold on to the presidency for four years, although the term had been limited to two years. Despite the opposition of Roy, an election was held, and Mr. Roberts was declared elected. An insurrection broke out, but Roy was captured and imprisoned. On being released he inaugurated another insurrection, and was again taken into custody, and was drowned while attempting to escape to a British vessel, early in 1872. Mr. Roberts was re-elected President in 1873, and served another term, being succeeded in January of this year by James S. Payoe, who had served as President in 1868-69.

Mr. Roberts was received with marked distinction on a visit to England, not only on account of his late official position, but for his eminent ability. He was president of the Liberia College, which was maintained by the American Colonization Society, and occupied the chair of law and ethics. He was a man of excellent presence, polished but reserved manners, and an able writer, exhibiting in all his State papers and addresses a clear and logical intelligence and a great command of language. Few men in Liberia, if any, have ever done more to elevate the condition of his race than that country, and to secure for it respect both in England and America among all with whom he was associated. So long as the Republic of Liberia exists the name of Roberts will be remembered as its first president and the ablest of its citizens.—Balt. Sun.

AQUA CREEK.—A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, writing from Aqua Creek says:

"There is probably more cord wood shipped from this creek (Aqua) than any other tributary of the Potomac. There are between six and eight thousand cords of wood shipped from Coal landing along during the year. Wood is very low now, only bringing from \$2 to \$2.50 per cord, some wood two years ago would have brought from \$3 to \$4."

"The fisheries on the creek and river in this country are doing very well now. Fish sell at a high price. There are fifteen to twenty cents per bushel. Herrings are more plentiful for the time (15th March) than they have been for the last five years."

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The war between the Liberians and the Greboes at Cape Palmas is thought to be ended. The Greboes were defeated in an attack on the town of Topma. The captain of the United States steamer Alaska was negotiating between the parties for peace. Ex-President Roberts died at Moorovia on the 24th ultimo and was buried with military honors.

The memorandum submitted by Mr. Cushman, the American Minister, to the Spanish Government in August last has been submitted to the Spanish Senate, with the reply made to it.

There have been twenty one failures growing out of the fortnightly settlement in London, and the worst being known, there was a better feeling at the Stock Exchange.

The cargo of the yacht Ostavia, recently captured by a Spanish revenue cutter, included 4,000 muskets.

An Irish team is to be selected to take place in the Centennial tilt match.

## CONGRESS.

The following proceedings of Congress yesterday are additional to those published in the Gazette of that day:

The Senate was not in session, having adjourned over till Monday.

In the House Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, reported a bill to refund to the city of Baltimore certain moneys illegally collected for internal revenue. Referred to the Committee of the Whole. The resolution allowing William L. Saragis to receive a present from Queen Victoria was reported adversely and postponed indefinitely. The bill to carry into effect the convention between the United States and China was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the making of contracts for transporting army supplies. A bill concerning land claims in New Mexico was debated. The House then adjourned till Monday.

## LEGISLATIVE.

In the Virginia State Senate, yesterday, the following bills were reported from committees: Senate bills to authorize the re-registration of the voters of the county of Wise; to amend the charter of Milton and Narrow Gauge Railroad; House bill for the relief of Hansford Anderson; House bill to authorize the Board of Supervisors of Isle of Wight county to construct a bridge over Jones creek, if they think advisable; to authorize the Board of Supervisors of Bath county to build a turnpike road to said county; a bill to create a separate election precinct in the city of Norfolk; to incorporate the Manchester Railway and Land Improvements Company. Mr. Claughton presented and had referred a bill to incorporate the town of Leesville, in Loudoun county. The following bills were passed: Senate bills permitting the voters of Northumberland county to vote on the disposition of the Giesbeft of said county; for the relief of the sureties of W. T. Payne, late collector of Aquia township, Stafford county; in incorporating the State Grand Lodge of Knights of Damon, No. 1; also House bill authorizing D. A. Plecker to build a bridge across North River at Mr. Crawford, in Rockingham county.

In the House of Delegates notification was received that the Senate had rejected its amendments to act in relation to process on presentment, indictment or information. An amendment was reported to bill for working convicts on the V. & N. C. R. R. Senate resolution concerning the location of the Central Lunatic Asylum was reported back. The general tax bill was debated and amended.

## Letter from Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

RICHMOND, STAFFORD CO., VA.,  
March 17, 1876.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your question I would state that I have duly received a copy of the "New Orleans Republican," containing a letter from Gen. Longstreet to Mr. Tracy, (whom I suppose to be its editor,) in response to a communication of mine, which Mr. Tracy tells me, Gen. Lee has flung "going the rounds of the exchanges."

In view of certain publications made by some one, and appearing from time to time in the public press, to the effect that Gen. Longstreet had a plan to fight the battle of Gettysburg different from the one actually ordered, and that testimony was at hand, not only a person than the Commanding General himself, that a Confederate success would have crowned the adoption of this plan, I wrote a short letter, you may recall, asking for all the facts in the case. Two reasons induced me to make such a request:

First—Because such statements, taken in what Gen. Longstreet terms their "corroborative and sympathetic relations" to the letter written by Gen. Lee resigning the command of the army after the battle of Gettysburg, might produce an impression in the minds of some, (it may be by indirect implication,) that the very admirable and self-denying communication from Gen. Lee to Mr. Davis was penned because of the discovery, upon his part, of the superior military ability of a subordinate, and with his well known self-depression, he desired to make the vacancy for him. The President was therefore urged to accept his resignation for "a younger and abler man" could "readily be obtained," and because he wanted to see at the head of the "Army of Northern Virginia" "one that would accomplish more than I could perform, and all that I have wished."

And to the second place: Because the short sentence Gen. Longstreet caused to be published from a letter from Gen. Lee to him, written in January, 1864, was not deemed sufficient proof of the misdeeds of many of us, who knew Gen. Lee best, as to the point he seemed anxious to establish.

So after waiting for sometime, with the hope that some one else would demand additional facts, I finally determined to do so, and simply asked for more information, and especially for the whole of the letter said to have been written by Gen. Lee to Gen. Longstreet, and from which only one short sentence had been carefully abstracted.

I am very sorry Gen. Longstreet has so misapprehended the spirit of my letter as to charge that my object was to "avail" myself "of political prejudices in forestalling public opinion as to facts next to come," and I really regret to see the only sentence in my letter which referred in any way to the First Corps, viz: "His splendid corps is encompassed in the hearts of all true Southerners—responded to by Gen. Longstreet's statement that the said corps 'will stand like a tower against the assaults of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and his army as solid as Gibraltar, after the surging seas of many thousand years.' Not being a politician I cannot see what politics has to do with the matter at issue. The metaphor of rock and sea is a pretty figure of speech, in spite of the garb with which it is clothed by Gen. Longstreet's ludicrous misapprehension of it, but I fail to find in it, or in the whole of his letter, occupying three long columns in the "New Orleans Republican," the information originally asked for and still desired. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FITZHUGH LEE.

A case of smallpox is reported in a Northern family lately settled near Brentsville.

## Future of Alexandria.

The Woodlawn Farmers' Club have just published an instructive and interesting circular containing a great deal of valuable information about this section of the State, especially to those who contemplate settling in this portion of this State.

Not a great while we think will capitalists suffer our great natural advantages to remain undeveloped. With coal, iron and other useful minerals in such close proximity, and with such great facilities for transportation by numerous railways, and by one of the most navigable streams in the world, Alexandria must, in the natural order of things, become ere long a great manufacturing centre. Then the influence of her new industries will extend for miles beyond its limits, greater demands will be created for country products, and all our available lands, and especially those so conveniently situated on the river, will be much enhanced in value. The coming of a vast portion of the great army of European migration to occupy our Southern Atlantic seaboard in the near future, seems to us to be inevitable. They will be lured thither by a genial climate, productive lands, a never-failing fruitage, fine fish and oyster privileges, and many other advantages far surpassing any to be found in the far West. Already the malignant stories of Southern animosities and the unhealthfulness of our climate, so industriously circulated among strangers looking for new homes, have well nigh ceased to frighten the sensible and enlightened. The reports of the success of colonists who came into our borders years ago, and who have been steadily working on for the attainment of their praiseworthy objects, have gone far and wide, and are having their sure and beneficial effects, and we think very many others with like habits of industry, and like yearnings for success, will follow in their southward path.

The Collingwood settlement, located on the upper portion of General Washington's estate, is composed of:

V. Baker, N. Y., 70 acres; E. H. Doty, N. Y., 97 a.; W. H. Snowden, N. J., 26 a.; D. P. Smith, N. Y., 60 a.; S. H. Snowden, N. J., 440 a.; C. F. Wilkins, 180 a.; W. Hunter, Pa., 442 a.; J. Linton, N. J., 100 a.; F. Linton, 100 a.; D. Clair, N. J., 105 a.; Mrs. J. Thompson, N. Y., 300 a.; C. Ballinger, N. J., 200 a.; C. Boughton, O., 100 a.; L. C. O'Neal, Md., 100 a.; W. Richardson, O., 100 a.

The settlers of this neighborhood are about five miles from Alexandria and Washington. They border on the Potomac; are convenient to two steamboat landings, numerous shad fisheries and passing oyster boats from the lower Potomac. No healthier locality can be found. The waters are excellent. There is a post office and daily mail—they keep up a school and are about to erect a meeting house free for all religious denominations. No intoxicating drinks sold. They have planted extensive orchards of every kind of fruits, are improving their lands and gradually attaining to all the comforts of rural life.

A BYWAY TO HEALTH.—"Nobody ever repented of eating too little" was the sage remark of an old gentleman on the verge of ninety, next to whom the writer had the pleasure of sitting at dinner the other night. The host was pressing him to take more, and urging him in the usual phrase: "Why, you have eaten scarcely anything! Now, it is to be assumed that the old gentleman's words indicated one of the byways to good health, along which he had travelled through his long life, and to which he owed his present remarkably healthy condition; so it was suggested to him interrogatively that he had always been a small feeder. "Yes," he answered, "ever since I was two or three and twenty; up to that time I was a weakly fellow enough, and I used to make the great mistake of trying to eat and drink as much as I could, in the hope of becoming strong. All my friends and the doctors backed me up in my error; but fortunately I found it out in time, and 'knocked off'—as your modern slang has it—more than half my usual amount of food and stimulants."

I gave up the idea of making myself strong, and merely strove to make myself well, and I was contented with eating just as much as I could digest and no more. Of course it took a little time and experience to discover the precise limit; I could not adopt the golden rule of always leaving off with an appetite, because I never began with one, but by persistently eating on the right side I got hold of one of the great secrets of life—the secret of knowing when one has had enough, and after a year or two I became so much better that I used to find myself keenly ready to eat at meal time, and by degrees actually acquired an appetite. Then, once found, I never destroyed it, but always determinedly rose with a feeling that I should like to eat more. Naturally the temptation for a while grew greater as my digestion grew stronger; but I was firm; I did not have ungratefully to my stomach, and immediately presume upon its increased powers by overloading it; I did not live to eat, but only ate to live, and I should not have needed to be very particular as to what I ate, even at my time of life—I have only to be careful not to eat too much." Here he led us to the secret of a great deal that is amiss with many of us. We are in the habit of eating too much—more than our digestive powers can tackle, and that which is not assimilated more or less poisons the system, becomes overcharged, and gives any latent tendency to disease within us every facility for developing itself. The question is, not so much what to eat, as what quantity to eat; and nothing but a sharp lookout kept by ourselves upon ourselves can give us the answer.—Tinsley's Magazine.

ESCHATED.—On Thursday last the Court of Appeals of the State rendered its decision in the case of Sands vs. Page, escheator, &c., better known as the Haunstein case. Solomon Haunstein, a foreigner, died in Richmond in the early part of the war, and left an estate worth several thousand dollars. According to the law it ought to have been escheated to the Commonwealth, but Johnson H. Sands, Gen. C. Chahoon and others set up a fraudulent claim against it and had it sold. The real estate was purchased by Sands for \$1,200. It was subsequently proved that the claim was a forgery, and Sands and Chahoon were tried and sentenced to the penitentiary. After several attempts to free themselves through the medium of the courts they were obliged at last to ask Governor Walker for pardon. He granted it on condition that they would leave the State. Both left. Chahoon went to New York and ran for Congress as a Radical, but was beaten. Sands has been in Richmond since this case came up.

The judgment of the court was to the effect that Haunstein's estate belongs to the Commonwealth of Virginia. Sands—who is a well-to-do man—will have to account for the profits while it was in his hands.

Dr. Sommerville, of White Post, Clarke county, died on Thursday last.

## Episcopal High School of Virginia.

Near Alexandria,  
L. M. BLACKFORD, M.A., Principal,  
Thirty Second Annual Session.

Names of students distinguished in the Intermediate Examinations, February, 1876.  
NOTE.—The standard for distinction in examination is three-fourths of the maximum. The names of those who obtained nineteen twentieths or more are marked with an asterisk; those who secured were perfect in two sets.

## Orthography.

First Rank: Henry A. Barber, Maryland; Samuel H. Benton, California; T. Willoughby, Cal.; Culpeper; Brice W. Goldborough, Maryland; Kelsey J. Hammond, Baltimore, Md.; D. Hugh Jackson, Petersburg; Alexander S. Larned, Baltimore, Md.; Robert L. Randolph, Baltimore, Md.; William W. Sharp, Norfolk; J. S. B. Stuart, Richmond; Llewellyn F. Whitely, Richmond.

Second Rank: J. Bradshaw Beverley, Fauquier; William W. Jackson, West Virginia; J. Randolph Kean, Lynchburg; J. Murray Larned, Maryland; David C. Murdoch, West Virginia; R. Carter Scott, Warrenton; John B. Stansbury, Baltimore, Md.; Wray S. Terrett, Fairfax; Frederick J. Winston, New York city.

Third Rank: A. Walton Fleming, Alexandria; Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Mecklenburg; John F. May, Petersburg; Horace Stringfellow, Jr., Alabama; Harry A. Talcott, Georgetown, D. C.

## Sacred History.

First Class: William H. Nichols, Jr., Alabama; Kelsey J. Hammond, Baltimore, Md.; William W. Jackson, West Virginia; J. Murray Larned, Maryland; John F. May, Petersburg; S. Gordon W. Waller, Fredericksburg; Llewellyn F. Whitely, Richmond.

## Ancient History.

Robert Barclay, St. Louis, Mo.; Harry Easter, Nebraska; J. Randolph Kean, Lynchburg; J. Stewart McGeehen, Louisiana; S. Turner Pender, North Carolina; J. L. C. Carey, W. Thom, Baltimore, Md.; Pembroke Lea Thom, Baltimore, Md.; C. Baldwin Walker, Fairfax; William F. Wickham, Jr., Hanover.

## Modern History.

Henry A. Barber, Maryland; Rowland Beckwith, Georgia; Rowland Burks, Liberty; Kelsey J. Hammond, Baltimore, Md.; D. Hugh Jackson, Petersburg; M. Cabell Martin, Clarke; J. Stewart McGeehen, Louisiana; George S. Somerville, Alexandria; C. Baldwin Walker, Fairfax.

## History of United States.

R. Clapham Junion, Baltimore, Md.; J. Murray Larned, Maryland; William W. Sharp, Norfolk; Frederick J. Winston, New York city; Henry S. Winston, New York city.

## Geography.

First Class: William H. Nichols, Jr., Alabama; A. Walton Fleming, Alexandria; Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Mecklenburg; John F. May, Petersburg; S. Gordon W. Waller, Fredericksburg; Llewellyn F. Whitely, Richmond.

## Natural Philosophy.

William H. Nichols, Jr., Alabama; A. Walton Fleming, Alexandria; Wray S. Terrett, Fairfax; S. Gordon W. Waller, Fredericksburg.

## Latin.

See next Class: J. Bradshaw Beverley, Fauquier; Kelsey J. Hammond, Baltimore, Md.; D. Hugh Jackson, Petersburg; M. Cabell Martin, Clarke; J. Stewart McGeehen, Louisiana; George S. Somerville, Alexandria; C. Baldwin Walker, Fairfax.

## French.

Third Class: Robert Barclay, St. Louis, Mo.; Brice W. Goldborough, Maryland; J. Randolph Kean, Lynchburg; J. Murray Larned, Maryland; John F. May, Petersburg; S. Gordon W. Waller, Fredericksburg; Llewellyn F. Whitely, Richmond.

## German.

First Class: J. Murray Larned, Maryland; S. Gordon W. Waller, Fredericksburg; A. Walton Fleming, Alexandria; Charles B. Tompkins, West Virginia.

## Mathematics.

First Class, (Conic Sections): Samuel Pender, North Carolina; Charles A. Shagert, Lynchburg; C. Baldwin Walker, Fairfax; Llewellyn F. Whitely, Richmond.

## Second Class, (Algebra and Plane Geometry).

Robert Barclay, St. Louis, Mo.; Rowland Burks, Liberty; J. Randolph Kean, Lynchburg; J. Stewart McGeehen, Louisiana; S. Turner Pender, North Carolina.

## Third Class, (Algebra and Plane Geometry).

J. Bradshaw Beverley, Fauquier; T. Willoughby, Cal.; Culpeper; Brice W. Goldborough, Maryland; Harry Easter, Nebraska; Kelsey J. Hammond, Baltimore, Md.; John F. May, Petersburg; S. Gordon W. Waller, Fredericksburg; Llewellyn F. Whitely, Richmond.

## Fourth Class, (Algebra and Plane Geometry).

Henry A. Barber, Maryland; Brice W. Goldborough, Maryland; J. Randolph Kean, Lynchburg; J. Murray Larned, Maryland; John F. May, Petersburg; S. Gordon W. Waller, Fredericksburg